- DIRECT DRIVE STEREO TURNTABLE




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## 1. SPECIFICATIONS

## MOTOR AND TURNTABLE

Motor:
Turntable drive:
Speed:
Wow and flutter:

## $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ :

Turntable platter:
Moment of inertia:

DC servo motor
Direct drive
Two speeds: $33-1 / 3 \mathrm{rpm}, 45 \mathrm{rpm}$
0.03\% (WRMS) or less

68 dB (DIN-B) or more (with Pioneer cartridge model PC-135)
321 mm diam. aluminum alloy
$240 \mathrm{~kg}-\mathrm{cm}^{2}$ (including rubber mat)

## TONEARM

Tonearm type:
Effective arm length:
Tracking error:
Overhang:
Static-balance, S-shaped, pipe arm 221 mm $+3^{\circ} \sim-1^{\circ}$

Usable cartridge weight:
15.5 mm
(For cartridge weighs over 8.5 g ( min .) 10 g (max.)

## SUBFUNCTIONS

Anti-skating force control
Plug-in type headshell
Oil-damped arm elevator
Hinges (Free-adjustable)
Lateral balance weight
Fine speed adjusters ( $33-1 / 3 \mathrm{rpm}, 45 \mathrm{rpm}$ : using the stroboscope for turntable speed adjustment).

## ACCESSORIES

Headshell 1

Overhang gauge 1
EP adaptor 1
Screwdriver 1
Sub weight 1
Cartridge mounting screws 6
Cartridge mounting nuts 2
Cartridge mounting washers 2
Operating instructions 1

## MISCELLANEOUS

Power requirements:
Power consumption:
Dimensions:
Weight:
$\mathrm{AC}, 120 \mathrm{~V}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$

5 W
$440(\mathrm{~W}) \times 362(\mathrm{D}) \times 159(\mathrm{H}) \mathrm{mm}$ $17-5 / 16(\mathrm{~W}) \times 14-1 / 4(\mathrm{D}) \times 6-1 / 4(\mathrm{H}) \mathrm{in}$. $8 \mathrm{~kg}, 17 \mathrm{lb} 10 \mathrm{oz}$

NOTE:
Specifications and design subject to possible modification without notice, due to improvements.

## 2. PANEL FACILITIES

## Headshell Stand

A spare headshell can be stored in this stand. Align the headshell pins with the stand grooves and insert.
Observe that the headshell length is not greater than the height of the dust cover. This stand can also be used for storing the EP adaptor.


## Stroboscope

Fine adjustments of rotation speed can be performed with the aid of the stroboscope. Adjust the SPEED ADJ. knobs while observing the pattern indicated bellow. If the rotation is fast, the pattern will appear to move toward the left, while movement toward the right indicates slow speed. Correct speed is obtained when the pattern appears to be stationary.


## Arm Rest

Supports the tonearm when not playing a record. At the end of a playing session, engage the clamp as illustrated below.


## EP Adaptor

Place on center shaft when playing 45 rpm EP records.


33 SPEED ADJ. Knob
Use for fine adjustment of $33-1 / 3 \mathrm{rpm}$.
45 SPEED ADJ. Knob
Use for fine adjustment of 45 rpm .
33 SPEED Button
Depress to play $33-1 / 3 \mathrm{rpm}$ records.
45 SPEED Button
Depress to play 45 rpm records.
Function Lever
This lever incorporates power switch and arm elevation functions.

- OFF AC power is cut off.
- ON-UP Power is turned ON. When set from DOWN to this position, the tonearm is raised.
- DOWN Tonearm is gently lowered.


## OPERATION

1. Remove stylus cover.
2. Set function lever to ON-UP.

Strobe lamp lights and platter rotates.
3. Depress SPEED button (33 or 45) according to type of record.
4. Employ SPEED ADJ. controls and stroboscope to adjust rotating speed (required only once per listening session).
5. Disengage arm clamp and gently position the tonearm over the desired portion of the record.
6. Set function lever to DOWN.

Stylus will be gently lowered onto the record.
7. Adjust volume and tone controls of the stereo amplifier as desired.
8. At the end of the record, or to interrupt the record, set the function lever to ON-UP. The stylus will be raised from the record.
9. Return tonearm to arm rest and engage clamp.
10. Set function lever to OFF. Power will be cut off and strobe lamp extinguished.
11. It is advisable to replace the stylus cover for protection whenever the turntable is not in use.

## OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

- Keep stylus and records clean. Use a stylus brush to clean the stylus and a good quality record cleaner to clean the records each time before and after playing.
- Avoid exerting unnecessary force on the tonearm. When changing headshells, set the tonearm in the arm rest and engage the clamp.
- Take care not to impart vibration to the turntable while a record is playing. Record and stylus can be damaged.
- Avoid placing more than 2 records on the turntable platter while playing records.


## 3. PARTS LOCATIONS

### 3.1 TOP VIEW

Output cord
PDE-004 (KCT)
PDE-016 (KUT)


[^0]

### 3.2 UNDER VIEW

## Wire

PXT-523

Microswitch KSF-016


Driving current control assem PWG-007


Jriving current control assembly WG-007
4. EXPLODED


FUNCTION MECHANISM ASSEMBLY




## 5. NOMENCLATURE OF SCREWS, WASHERS AND NUTS

The following symbols stand for screws, washers and nuts as shown in exploded view.

| Symbol | Description | Shape |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RT | Brazier head tapping screw | $\square$ |
| PT | Pan head tapping screw | $\square \square$ |
| PTT | Special screw (A) | (11711\|\%17| |
| PTBA | Special screw (B) | G117M |
| POTBA | Special screw (C) | (H) |
| OCT | Oval countersunk head tapping screw |  |
| PM | Pan head machine screw | $\square$ |
| CM | Countersunk head machine screw | $\longrightarrow$ |
| OCM | Oval countersunk head machine screw | $\square$ |
| TM | Truss head machine screw | $\sqrt{\square}$ |
| BM | Binding head machine screw | $\sqrt{n}$ |
| PSA | Pan head screw with spring lock washer | $\square$ |
| PSB | Pan head screw with spring lock washer and flat washer | $\square$ |
| PSF | Pan head screw with flat washer | $\rightarrow \infty$ |


| Symbol | Description | Shape |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EW | E type washer | (s) |
| FW | Flat washer | (0) |
| SW | Spring lock washer | $\bigcirc$ |
| N | Nut | (0) $\theta$ |
| WN | Washer faced nut | (0) A |
| PN | Push nut | (3) ह |
| FFW | Fiber flat washer | (0) |
| SC | Slotted set screw (Cone point) | $\theta \square$ |
| SF | Slotted set screw (Flat point) | $\theta$ |
| HS | Hexagon socket headless set screw | (0) |
| OCW | Oval countersunk head wood screw | 1 —— |
| CW | Countersunk head wood screw | 1 - |
| RW | Round head wood screw | (—— |
|  |  |  |

## EXAMPLE



# 6. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM, P.C.BOARD PATTERNS AND PAF <br> 6.1 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM 



| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## ERNS AND PARTS LIST



### 6.2 POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY B (PWR-006)



Parts List of Power Supply Assembly B (PWR-006)

| Symbol | Description |  | Part No. |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C1 | Electrolytic | 330 | 35 V | CEA 331P 35 |
| C2 | Electrolytic | 100 | 25 V | CEA 101P 25 |
| C3 | Ceramic | 0.01 | 50 V | CKDYF 103Z 50 |
| R1 | Carbon film | 3.3 k |  | RD1⁄4PS 332J |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | Transistor |  | 2SD234 |  |
| Q2 | Transistor |  | 2SC372 |  |
|  |  |  | PCX-010 |  |
| D1 | Diode |  | WZ-192 |  |
| D2 | Zener diode |  | PEK-004 |  |
| FU | Fuse | 500 mA | K91-006 |  |
|  | Fuse clip |  |  |  |

### 6.3 DRIVING CURRENT CONTROL ASSEMBLY (PWG-007)



## Parts List of Driving Current Control Assembly (PWG-007)

CAPACITORS

| Symbol | Description |  |  | Part No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C1 | Ceramic | 0.01 | 50 V | CKDYF 103Z 50 |
| C2 | Ceramic | 0.01 | 50 V | CKDYF 103Z 50 |
| C3 | Ceramic | 0.01 | 50 V | CKDYF 103Z 50 |
| C4 | Electrolytic | 220 | 6 V | CEA 221P 6 |
| C5 | Electrolytic | 2.2 | 50 V | CEA 2R2P 50 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| C6 | Electrolytic | 10 | 16 V | CEA 100P 16 |
| C7 | Electrolytic | 47 | 10 V | CEA 470P 10 |
| C8 | Electrolytic | 100 | 25 V | CEA 101P 25 |


| Symbol | Description |  | Part No. | Symbol | Description | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R201 | Carbon film | 330 | RD1⁄VS 331J | Q6 | Transistor | 2SC711-F |
| R202 | Carbon film | 270 | RD $1 / 4 \mathrm{VS} 271 \mathrm{~J}$ | Q6 | Transistor | (2SC458-C, |
| R203 | Carbon film | 330 | RD1/4VS 331J |  |  | 2SC945-P1) |
| R204 | Carbon film | 270 | RD $1 / 4 \mathrm{VS} 271 \mathrm{~J}$ | Q7 | Transistor | 2Sc711-F |
| R205 | Carbon film | 330 | RD1/4VS 331J | Q | Transistor | (2SC923-E) |
| R206 | Carbon film | 270 | RD¼V 271J | Q8 | Transistor | 2SA715-C |
| R207 | Carbon film | 2.2 | RD $1 / 2 \mathrm{VS}$ 2R2J |  |  | (2SA509-Y, |
| R208 | Carbon film | 180 | RD $1 / 4 \mathrm{VS} 181 \mathrm{~J}$ | 09 | Transistor | 2SB564-L) 2SC711-F |
| R209 | Carbon film | 3.3k | RD1⁄2VS 332J | , | Transistor | (2SC458-C, |
| R210 | Carbon film | 680 | RD $1 / 4 \mathrm{VS} 681 \mathrm{~J}$ |  |  | 2SC945-P1) |
| R211 | Carbon film | 10k | RD1/4VS 103J | Q10 | Transistor | 2SC711-F |
| R212 | Carbon film | 47k | RD $1 / 4 \mathrm{~V}$ S 473J |  |  | (2SC458-C, 2SC945-P1) |
| R213 | Carbon film | 27k | RD\%VS 273J |  |  | 2Sc945-P1) |
| R214 | Carbon film | 5.1k | RD1/4VS 512J | Q11 | Transistor | 2SC711-F |
| R215 | Carbon film | 1.3k | RD1/4VS 132J |  |  | (2SC923-E) |
| R216 | Carbon film | 680 |  | Q12 | Transistor | 2SA715-C |
| R217 | Carbon film | 6.8 k | RD $1 / 4 V$ 6 681 J RD $1 / 4 \mathrm{VS} 682 \mathrm{~J}$ |  |  | (2SA509-Y, |
| R218 | Carbon film | 470 | RD1⁄4VS 471J | Q13 | Transistor | 2SB564-L) |
| R219 | Carbon film | 27k | RD1/4VS 273J | Q14 | Transistor | 2SC1000-BL |
| R220 | Carbon film | 150 | RD $1 / 4 \mathrm{VS} 151 \mathrm{~J}$ | Q15 | Transistor | 2SC1000-BL |
| R221 | Carbon film | 56k | RD1/4VS 563J | Q16 | Transistor | 2SC711-F |
| R222 | Carbon film | 22k | RD $1 / 4 \mathrm{VS} 223 \mathrm{~J}$ |  |  | (2SC923-E) |
| R223 | Carbon film | 2.7k | RD1/4VS 272J | Q17 | Transistor | 2SC735-Y |
| R224 | Carbon film | 8.2k | RD1/4VS 822J | Q18 | Transistor | 2SA733-Q |
| R225 | Carbon film | 39k | RD1/4VS 393J |  |  |  |
| R226 |  |  |  | D1 | Diode | IN60 |
| R226 R227 | Carbon film Carbon film | 150 $47 k$ | RD1/VVS 151J | D2 | Diode | IN60 |
| R227 | Carbon film | 47k | RD1/4VS 473J | D3 | Diode | IN60 |
| R228 | Carbon film | 15k | RD1/4VS 153J | D4 | Varistor | VD1222 |
| R229 | Carbon film | 3.9k | RD1/4VS 392J | D5 | Varistor | VD1222 |
| R230 | Carbon film | 12k | RD1/4VS 123J |  |  |  |
| R231 |  |  |  | D6 | Varistor | VD1124 |
| R231 | Carbon film Carbon film | 3.3 k 3.3 k | RD $1 / 4 \mathrm{VS} 332 \mathrm{~J}$ | D7 | Varistor | VD1124 |
| VR1 | Semi-fixed | 3.3 k | RD1/4VS 332J | D8 | Varistor | VO1124 |
| VR2 | Semi-fixed | 3.3k-B | PCP-001 | D9 | Zener diode | WZ081 |
| VR2 | Semi-fixed | $4.7 \mathrm{k}-\mathrm{B}$ | PCP-002 | D10 | Varistor | VD1222 |
|  |  |  |  | D11 | Varistor | VD1124 |

## SEMICONDUCTORS

| Symbol | Description | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q1 | Transistor | 2SC711-F |
|  |  | (2SC458-C, |
|  |  | 2SC945-P1) |
| Q2 | Transistor | 2SC711-F |
|  |  | (2SC458-C, |
|  |  | 2SC945-P1) |
| Q3 | Transistor | 2SC711-F |
|  |  | (2SC923-E) |
| O4 | Transistor | 2SA715-C |
|  |  | (2SA509-Y, |
|  |  | 2SB564-L) |
| Q5 | Transistor | 2SC711-F |
|  |  | (2SC458-C, |
|  |  | 2SC945-P1) |

NOTE:

1. $Q_{1}, Q_{2}, Q_{5}, Q_{6}, Q_{9}$, and $Q_{10}$ should, on the same circuit board, use the same kind and rank of product.
2. $Q_{3}, Q_{7}, Q_{11}$, and $Q_{16}$ should, on the same circuit board, use the same kind and rank of product.
3. $D_{1}, D_{2}$, and $D_{3}$ should be 'paired' (PYY-006-0).

### 6.4 POSITIONAL DETECTOR ASSEMBLY (PWX-004)

Driving current control assembly, No. 2

Driving current control assembly, No. 1

Driving current control assembly, No. 3

Driving current control assembly, No. 4


Parts List of Positional Detector Assembly (PWX-004)

| Symbol | Description | Part No. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| H1 | Hall-effect element | PCX-001 |
| H2 | Hall-effect element | PCX-001 |
| H3 | Hall-effect element | PCX-001 |
| R101 | Carbon film resistor 1 k | RD $1 / 4$ PS 102J |
| R102 | Carbon film resistor 1 k | RD $1 / 4$ PS 102J |
| R103 | Carbon film resistor 1 k | RD $1 / 4$ PS 102J |
| R104 | Carbon film resistor 330 | RD $1 / 4$ PS 331J |

### 6.5 POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY A (PWR-816)



Parts List of Power Supply Assembly A (PWR-816)

| Symbol | Description |  |  | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1 | Myler | 0.033 |  | KCE-009 |
| R1 | Metal oxide | 10k | 2W | RS2P 103J |
| FU | Fuse <br> Fuse clip | 300 mA |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E21-030 } \\ & \text { K91-006 } \end{aligned}$ |

## 7. PXM-020 OUTLINE OF OPERATION

### 7.1 STRUCTURE

The PXM-020 is an external-rotor type DC motor in which Hall-effect elements are used to detect the rotor position, with electronic ON-OFF switching of the current to the motor windings. As shown in Figure 1a, the ferrite rotor is magnetized alternately N and S in $45^{\circ}$ segments. Figure 1b shows the three Hall-effect elements under the rotor.
The Hall-effect elements, $\mathrm{H}_{1}, \mathrm{H}_{2}$, and $\mathrm{H}_{3}$, are fitted $30^{\circ}$ apart ( $120^{\circ}$ magnetically), so that whatever the orientation of the rotor, one of them will experience a Hall potential at a particular time.

### 7.2 OPERATION OF THE MOTOR (SEE CONNECTION DIAGRAM)

When the electrical supply is connected to the motor, current flows through the three Hall-effect elements, which go into the operating condition. If we assume, at this time, that a rotor N pole is located at the $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ Hall-effect element position, then the Hall potential developed in $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ sends the base of $Q_{1}$ negative ( - ) and that of $Q_{2}$ positive


Fig. 1: Relative Locations of Rotor and Hall-Effect Elements
(+). Due to this Hall-effect potential Q2 turns ON, voltage at the Q2 collector drops, the potentail on the base of $Q_{4}$ drops, and $Q_{4}$ turns ON. With $Q_{4} O N$, the motor drive coil $W_{1}$ is energized by the collector current, and the rotor begins to move. After some small movement of the rotor, the N pole approaching the Hall-effect element $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ causes Q6 and Q8 to turn ON, and drive coil $W_{3}$ to be energized. With further movement of the rotor the N pole approaches $\mathrm{H}_{3}, \mathrm{Q}_{10}$ and $\mathrm{Q}_{12}$ go ON, and $W_{2}$ is energized. The first $N$ pole passes $\mathrm{H}^{3}$ as the next one approaches $\mathrm{H}_{1}$, putting Q2 and Q4 ON, and thus the rotation of the rotor is continuously sustained.
On the other hand, when a $S$ pole approaches the Hall-effect element(s) $\mathrm{H}_{1}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2}, \mathrm{H}_{3}\right)$, the polarity of the Hall potential changes, the base(s) of $Q_{1}$ $\left(Q_{5}, Q_{9}\right)$ go positive ( + ), the base(s) of $Q_{2}\left(Q_{6}\right.$, $Q_{10}$ ) go negative ( - ), and so $\mathrm{Q}_{2}$ ( $\mathrm{Q}_{6}, \mathrm{Q}_{10}$ ) turn OFF. This means that Q4 (Q8, Q12) also turn OFF and the current ceases to flow in the drive coil(s) $W_{1}\left(W_{2}, W_{3}\right)$.

### 7.3 SPEED CONTROL

When no current is flowing through a drive coil (that is when a S pole is approaching the Hall effect element), a voltage proportional to the speed of rotation of the rotor is induced in the drive coil (the same effect as with a generator). This voltage is rectified by the diode(s) $\mathrm{D}_{1}\left(\mathrm{D}_{2}, \mathrm{D}_{3}\right)$, and the negative potential derived is applied to the base of $Q_{14} . Q_{14}$ and $Q_{15}$ form a differential amplifier circuit, and the standard voltage for $33-1 / 3$ or 45 rpm rotation is applied to the base of $Q_{15}$. It follows that so long as the rotor is


Fig. 2: Block Diagram of the PXM-020
turning at the correct speed (revs), this circuit is balanced. If for any reason the speed of ratation of the rotor exceeds the proper value, the voltage generated in each drive coil will increase.
This causes the potential on the base of $Q_{14}$ to drop, and the potential on the bases of $Q_{18}$ and $Q_{13}$ rises. As the potential on the base of $Q_{13}$ rises, the collector current drops and this reduces the potential on the base(s) of $Q_{3}\left(Q_{7}, Q_{11}\right)$. This results in a reduction in the current flowing through $Q_{2}\left(Q_{6}, Q_{10}\right)$, and a rise in the potential on the base(s) of $Q_{4}\left(Q_{8}, Q_{12}\right)$, so that the collector current(s) of $Q_{4}\left(Q_{8}, Q_{12}\right)$ drop. If the collector current drops, the field strength of the drive coil also drops, the rotor speed drops, and it returns to the correct speed of rotation.
On the other hand, if the rate of rotation of the rotor drops below its proper value, the process is precisely the reverse of the above: the voltage across each drive coil drops, and the base potential of $Q_{14}$ rises. This causes the collector current of $Q_{13}$ to increase, and the current(s) through $Q_{1}$ $\left(Q_{7}, Q_{11}\right)$ and $Q_{2}\left(Q_{6}, Q_{10}\right)$ also rise. As the collector current(s) of $Q_{2}\left(Q_{6}, Q_{10}\right)$ increase, the base potential(s) on $Q_{4}\left(Q_{8}, Q_{12}\right)$ drop, the collector current(s) rise, the magnetic field strength of the drive coil(s) increases, and the rotor speed increases to the correct value.

### 7.4 TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION

The section which corrects the speed of rotation of the motor as the ambient temperature changes comprises varistors $\left(\mathrm{D}_{4}, \mathrm{D}_{5}, \mathrm{D}_{6}, \mathrm{D}_{7}, \mathrm{D}_{8}, \mathrm{D}_{10}, \mathrm{D}_{11}\right)$ to achieve temperature compensation.

- $D_{4}$ compensates $Q_{3}, Q_{7}$, and $Q_{11}$. If $D_{4}$ were not provided, an increase in temperature would be accompanied by a drop in the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{B} \cdot \mathrm{E}}$ of $\mathrm{Q}_{3}$, $Q_{7}$, and $Q_{11}$, and an increase in the collector currents. This would result in a drop in the base potentials of $Q_{4}, Q_{8}$, and $Q_{12}$, and an increase in their collector currents with, in turn a higher current through the drive coils and a corresponding increase in the speed of revolution. The temperature coefficient of $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ (VD1222) is $-3.6 \mathrm{mV} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, which ensures that the bases of $Q_{3}, Q_{7}$, and $Q_{11}$ do not drop in potential, so that the motor speed will not increase.
- $D_{5}$ compensates $Q_{16}$. If $D_{5}$ were not provided, an increase in temperature would cause an increase in $Q_{16}$ collector current, and a corresponding increase in $Q_{14}, Q_{15}, Q_{18}, Q_{13}$, with a rise in the base potential of $Q_{3}, Q_{7}$, and $Q_{11}$, and an increase in the speed of the motor.
- $\mathrm{D}_{6}, \mathrm{D}_{7}$ and $\mathrm{D}_{8}$ provide the temperature compensation for rotor magnetism. Magnetic field strength drops at $-0.18 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with an increase in temperature. For this reason, if $\mathrm{D}_{6}, \mathrm{D}_{7}$ and Ds are not provided, even at the proper rate of rotation, the voltage generated in the drive coils would drop, because the comparator would indicate that the speed has dropped, and so the motor speed would. D6 (33-1/3) $D_{7}$ and $\mathrm{D}_{8}$ ( 45 rpm ) raise the potential at the base of $Q_{15}$ as the temperature rises, preserving the balance of $Q_{14}$ and $Q_{15}$, and maintaining proper speed.


## CONNECTION DIAGRAM



- $\mathrm{D}_{10}$ and $\mathrm{D}_{11}$ compensate $\mathrm{D}_{9}$ and $\mathrm{Q}_{17}$, $\mathrm{D}_{6}$ (WZ081) is a zener diode. The zener temperature coefficient is $0.05 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. If $\mathrm{D}_{10}$ and $\mathrm{D}_{11}$ are not provided, as the temperature rises the zener potential will rise, so that the Vb-e of Q17 drops, raising the emitter potential (the standard voltage) of $Q_{17}$. If the standard voltage rises, the speed of the motor also rises. This is the reason for the compensation by $\mathrm{D}_{10}$ and $\mathrm{D}_{11}$ for the rise in $\mathrm{D}_{9}$ zener potential and the drop in $V_{b-e ~ p o t e n t i a l ~ o f ~}^{Q_{17} \text {. The tempera- }}$ ture coefficient of $\mathrm{D}_{11}$ (VD1124) is $-1.9 \mathrm{mV} /$ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.



## 8. TROUBLE SHOOTING CHART

### 8.1 MOTOR DOES NOT TURN



### 8.2 WIDE VARIATIONS IN MOTOR SPEED

With the power ON, rotate the turntable slowly by hand (about five seconds for each complete rev.). Do the collector voltages of $Q_{4}$, $Q_{8}$, and $Q_{12}$ cycle between 0 and 17 V ?

YES

NO $\xrightarrow{\mathrm{NO}}$
, ,

### 8.3 MOTOR RACES

Check the connections to terminals 12,13 , and 15 .

Is the voltage between $Q_{14}$ base on the driving current control assembly and terminal 4 equal to 2.8 V ?

NO
Block 2 is defective.

Block 3 is defective.

## 9. ADJUSTMENT

### 9.1 MOTOR SPEED

When it proves impossible to adjust the fine speed controls to give the correct speeds, the motor may be adjusted as follows.

1. Set the fine speed adjustment controls on the stereo turntable to their mechanical centers (approx. in the middle).
2. The separate volume-type controls on the P.C. Board PWG-007 are accessible for both 33 and 45 rpm adjustments. Use a small screwdriver to turn these preset controls to give synchronization as indicated by the stroboscopic speed indicator on the record player.
3. When even turning the controls fails to give the required adjustment, refer to Connection diagram on page 6 , and change $R_{223}$ (33-1/3 rpm ) and $\mathrm{R}_{229}$ ( 45 rpm ) within the range $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $5.6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ before repeating the adjustment.

### 9.2 ARM ELEVATION

Tonearm elevation is operated by a cable release. If the release stretches due to aging or other reasons, loosen EV guide screw (Fig. 1) and adjust cable release anchor condition. Perform this adjustment with tonearm elevation in DOWN setting. As adjustment standard, EV lever unit (Fig. 2) should tightly contact straight line portion of EV cam. Be sure to confirm operation after adjusting.


Fig. 1


Fig. 2


## Additional <br> Service Manual

This leaflet provides the description of the parts applied only HGT model.
For detailed instructions on adjustments, description, etc., please refer to the Service Manual of PL-510A/KCT, KUT.

## 10. SPECIFICATIONS (HGT model)

## MOTOR AND TURNTABLE

Motor:
Turntable Drive:
Speed:
Wow and flutter:
$\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ :

Turntable platter:
Moment of inertia:

DC servo motor
Direct drive
Two speeds: $33-1 / 3 \mathrm{rpm}, 45 \mathrm{rpm}$ 0.03\% (WRMS) or less 68 dB (DIN B) or more (with Pioneer cartridge model PC-135) 321 mm diam. aluminum alloy $240 \mathrm{~kg}-\mathrm{cm}^{2}$ (including rubber mat)

## TONEARM

Tonearm type:
Effective arm length:
Tracking error:
Overhang:
Usable cartridge weight:
Static-balance, S-shaped, pipe arm 221 mm
$+3^{\circ} \sim 1^{0}$

Usable cartridge weight. $\quad 4 \mathrm{~g}(\mathrm{MIN}) \sim 10 \mathrm{~g}(\mathrm{MAX})$
(For cartridges weights over 8.5 g , attach the sub weight)

## SUBFUNCTIONS

Anti-skating force control
Plug-in type headshell
Oil-damped arm elevator
Hinges (Free-adjustable)
Lateral balance weight
Fine speed adjusters ( $33-1 / 3 \mathrm{rpm}$, 45 rpm : using the stroboscope for turntable speed adjustment)

## ACCESSORIES

| Headshell | 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Overhang gauge | 1 |
| 45 rpm adaptor | 1 |
| Screwdriver | 1 |
| Sub weight | 1 |
| Cartridge mounting screws | 6 |
| Cartridge mounting nuts | 2 |
| Cartridge mounting washers | 2 |
| Operating instructions | 1 |
|  |  |
| MISCELLANEOUS | $\mathrm{AC} 220 \mathrm{~V}, 240 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Power requirements: | 7 W |
| Power consumption: | $440(\mathrm{~W}) \times 362(\mathrm{D}) \times 159(\mathrm{H}) \mathrm{mm}$ |
| Dimensions: | $17-5 / 16(\mathrm{~W}) \times 14-1 / 4(\mathrm{D}) \times 6-1 / 4(\mathrm{H}) \mathrm{in}$. |
|  | $8 \mathrm{~kg}, 17 \mathrm{lb} 10 \mathrm{oz}$ |
| Weight: |  |

For Use in United Kingdom only.

## Please note:

Models employ 3-conductor mains leads. Please read the following instructions carefully before connecting.

WARNING: THIS APPARATUS MUST BE EARTHED.
CAUTION 240V: MAINS SUPPLY VOLTAGE IS FACTORY ADJUSTED AT 240 VOLTS.

## IMPORTANT

The wires in this mains lead are coloured in accordance with following code:

| Green-and-yellow: | Earth |
| :--- | :--- |
| Blue: | Neutral |
| Brown: | Live |

As the colours of the wires in the mains lead of this apparatus may not correspond with the coloured markings identifying the terminals in your plug proceed as follows.
The wire which is coloured green-and-yellow must be connected to the terminal in the plug which is marked by the letter $E$ or by the safety earth symbol $\stackrel{\perp}{\equiv}$ or coloured green or green-andyellow.
The wire which is coloured blue must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter $N$ or coloured blue or black.
The wire which is coloured brown must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter $L$ or coloured brown or red.

NOTE:
Specifications and design subject to possible modification without notice, due to improvements.



## 12. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM (HGT model)



## 13. P.C BOARD PATTERN AND PARTS LIST

13.1 POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY A (PWR-818)


Parts List of Power Supply Assembly A (PWR-818)

| Symbol | Description |  |  | Part No. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C1 | Myler 0.033 <br> C2 Myler | 0.033 | 250 V | PCL-013 |
| R1 | Metal oxide | 10 k | 2 W | PCL-013 |
| FU | Fuse <br> Fuse clip | 315 mA |  | KEK-008 |
|  |  |  |  | KKR-001 |

### 13.2 POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY B (PWR-008)



Parts List of Power Supply Assembly B (PWR-008)

| Symbol | Description |  | Part No. |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C1 | Electrolytic | 330 | 35 V | CEA 331P 35 |
| C2 | Electrolytic | 100 | 25V | CEA 101P 25 |
| C3 | Ceramic | 0.01 | 50 V | CKDYF 103Z 50 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| R1 | Carbon film | 3.3 K |  | RD1/4PS 332J |
| Q1 | Transistor |  |  | 2SD234 |
| Q2 | Transistor |  |  | 2SC372 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| D1 | Diode |  | PCX-010 |  |
| D2 | Zener diode |  | WZ-192 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| FU | Fuse | 400 mA | PEK-005 |  |
|  | Fuse clip |  |  | KKR-001 |

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[^0]:    Strobo case assembly
    PXA-221

